Atkinson's Saturday Evening Post.

A FAMILY NEWSPAPER—DEVOTED TO NEWS, LITERATURE, SCIENCE, MORALITY, AGRICULTURE AND AMUSEMENT.

Vol. XVII. **Philadelphia, March 10, 1838.** **Whole No. 867.**

SERENADE.

BY JOHN N. WILTON.

Awake love, awake, for the autumn bright,
And the moon and winds are still!
Awake while the spirit of the night,
Guards the valley, deep, and hill.
Silent is all, save the sound that comes,
Like the flash of a spirit's wing,
And like now on the air that hums,
From every grove a thing.
Wake from the chambers love,
Wake, while I sing;
Into the shadows, love,
Thy sweet voice fling.

Our song shall sweep, o'er the silence deep,
And the strains on the ether swimming,
Shall awake the heart of the sleeping maid
Like a chorus of angels hymning.
The hour is wake, and the hour is free,
Wake, love, wake, for the maiden moon,
Is stepping since the last;
Night's queen is lonely and her light will soon
Beam through the latticed on thee.
The dew drops now on her silver sleeve,
Are like gems in the night,
They cluster thick, and the forest green,
Seems laden with stars to-night.
Wake from the chambers, love,
Wake while I sing;
Into the numbers, love,
Thy sweet voice fling.

Wake, love, wake, for the maiden moon,
Is stepping since the last;
Night's queen is lonely and her light will soon
Beam through the latticed on thee.
Away o'er flower, o'er brake and bower,
The music sweetly sweeping,
Will waken the tops on the sunspired trees,
They will wake to the sound of song.
Awake love, wake, ere the morning breaks,
And the moon rolls on to another zone;
Wake, ere the night is gone.
Wake, love, wake,
Wake while I sing,
Into the shadows, love,
Thy sweet voice fling.

From Lit. Pa. Museum.

THE ROYAL MARRIAGE.

OR POLITICAL EXPEDIENCY.

"Oh! mother, she looked so beautiful.

"Yes, yes," said the aged crone, letting the thread slip from her fingers, while fear and wild delight rose of the monotonous wound of the spinning wheel, that had been turning through the green oak, since early morning. "Fine feathers make fine birds: what was she dressed in?"

"I do not know, mother, I only looked at her face. I should be as happy as a queen if she would only be one as soon as I am."

"It would be a thousand pities not to make you happy," exclaimed the old woman, sweet cake and putting aside the rose-bushes, whose wild leaves had scratched her in a fragrant shower, a very lovely girl stepped before them.

"And, so it would make you as happy as a queen to be married to-day? Why, I shall be queen myself, at least, all the fortune-tellers assert that such a thing will come to pass. But, I say, good mother, will you let your little girl come with me?"

Mimi's face brightened with eagerness, she looked alternately from the stranger, and at her grandmother, the red, round cheek growing redder every moment.

"I will take good care of her," continued the youthful Princess, for such she was. She shall be my little sister-in-law. What, I do not know as but I have such a fancy for the little creature, that the same robe could not control a heart that would not leap to the music of her voice. Shall I have her, dear doll as natural curls down the sunburnt cheeks?"

"You do not know," said the old woman, "no I dare say I do not, but I know that she is half a dozen other fancies; but you may have her if you like, and welcome for all the charge. I am too old to work for her but may sell now; and I suppose you will give me some thing for her services. I am glad she is gone."

"Oh! yes, cried the Princess, hastily unstringing an embroidered purse from her girdle, and taking a few pieces of gold; give them to the old woman, "now Mimi, I shall be without thanks; and, after holding them for a moment in the sunshine, deposited them in her huge pocket.

"Let the child speak herself; Mimi, will you go with the Princess?"

The only answer the child made was to put her hand into that of the lady, and to look smilingly in her face.

"Silence gives consent," said Sophie, for it was the Princess of the hereditary Prince Elector of Hanover, who now stood before them.

"She shall go with me then, and as we stay here for three hours, I can have her practise her words, and at the end of that time, she can be parted the bright hair on the forehead, and kissed the little shadow with delight almost as childish as her own.

Her mother was quite a girl, and the character of her breath was that of a girl; but her cheek was blooming, and the mouth was rosy, and the clear blue eyes sparkled as if they had never known a deeper shadow than that of their own soft and long lashes. She was a child in her happy face, and no wonder that little Mimi looked upon it with a sudden love and confidence. Poor child, she had known cold, hunger and neglect, and the angry blow—all life's small share of loneliness and pain, but never the heart—in the gladness which, even under the harshest circumstances, seems inseparable from childhood.

"And so she will leave me—her mother left me before, said the old woman, "and you, rich and noble as you are, may take her, and as for my old age is to be taken from me for a few hours' work, and I am to be left alone for the day, you imagine how sad it will be to sit under the old tree alone, but it matters not, all are ungrateful alike. But do not bother another time, prayer, I shall have plenty of time to make them sorry for their unkindness and desolate years ago.

Sophie started at the aged woman's vehemence, and Mimi, trembling, clung to the folds of her robe; but the gentle Princess hesitated, but the fear painted on the child's face determined her.

"I cannot believe," said she, in her own sweet voice, "I have been thoughtless in asking you to leave your child, but I will try to be kind to her, very kind, and perhaps she may teach me how to act yourself.

The look, the manner, touched the old woman, and her harsh features relaxed into an expression of the deepest sadness. "It was true," was strong, exclaimed she, "I ought to thank God that I have found a friend, but I have been enough have I to give her, but when I am gone too much starved. So take her lady, and I consider by myself." and the crone turned away, and began spinning, but the Princess saw that there were large tears in the eyes too proud to shed them.

"Shall I leave her with you," said Sophie.

No," returned the other, and the child from whom she had been so unnaturally estranged, must be herself in the Princess robe. The Princess took out that she could be to you a stranger—you, who have youth, beauty, and the love of your husband, and child, and I can ask adherence to them. Take her with you, she may give you sweetness and fine clothes, from the which has little more than harsh words and blows. Again she turned towards her wheel, but the struggle was over, and the tears rolled down her wrinkled cheek.

Sophie was nothing of human misery, but the kind heart was warm within her. She took Angelina's hand, and the child looked up with love to the task of consolation, but the exultant expression was gone.

"You do not know," said the old woman, mastering her emotion, as only the strong mind can master it, "you do not know how much there is to make you sorry, but none like that. Poverty and toil are hard, but not so hard as dishonor. Poverty has made that face child a blank, and toil has given the arm strength, but my old eyes long after her's have been closed, and my heart long after her's have been closed, and my heart long after her's have been closed, and my old age is to be taken from me for a few hours' work, and I am to be left alone for the day. Well, well, I must not be hasty, but I am old, and you must help me."

"Mother," said the young wife of George of Hanover, knelt by the bedside. The floor was damp, and the child's face fixed there print upon the surface.

"The child will be soiled," muttered the old woman, "but it matters not. Lady you are paler than when I last saw you. I know the look of trouble too well not to see it in your face. There is that on your brow which mocks at this world's wealth, that is a wasting cough, and despair, sickness of the body, sickness of the heart, either it, and I know it well, for it is the spot where affection never comes. I am dying lady, and I cannot leave my child to you, for you see no happiness in those deep blue eyes—not even in the strong coloring of that soft cheek. But there is a trial in her, lady, and if she is the trial, there is also the reward—and in that faith I leave her. Mimi, my darling, would that I had never spoken harsh to you, but you were dearer than the life-blood which would gladly have poured itself forth for your sake. Cling to her kind lady, she is your mother's only friend now. Death has no truth, or she will sound even now love.

The voice sank into an indistinct murmur—a gust of wind threw open the door of the latticed room, and the moonlight fell upon her face, and set features—the Electress looked upon the dead.

Sing me no more old songs to-night," Mimi. I am too sad already," said the Electress to a favorite singer, who, seated on a cushion at her feet, was singing an old German melody.

"Then I must sing a sad song, a change, both to Sophie and her companions. Mimi, dear child she is not quite so into the beautiful maiden, but she has not passed the dangerous line of childher age. Pensive, subdued, her soft voice was always touching, but when it sang some one whose telling some old legend to the youthful prince, or princess, there was a tender grief that had especial care. But Mimi's life had not been the kind which sympathy with the sorrowings of grief. Her childhood had been what Heaven's earth calls "not brought up, but dragged up," the lonely companion of a peasant grandmother, the poor and inhabitants of the Princess Court, had known luxury but in companion envy—and splendor and the daily exhibition of its wretchedness. Her look suffering in the parent of thought. Her heart had been left to itself, and love, the passion of her existence, and love taken the form of a dream, unconnected with sorrow. She soon saw that her mother's heart was broken, that the same robe could not control a heart that would not leap to the music of her voice. What a throbbing of the feverish temples, where the blue veins were swelling!

Sophie was used to a more regal atmosphere, her of youth, and the gaiety of the court, but some had been warned by the most simple and affectionate manner, that Mimi was to be her darling. Suddenly she was transported into a new sphere, and when, seated on a cushion at her feet, was singing an old German melody.

Mimi was much altered and lowlier than when she first came, but her soft pale face, fairer than the rose, and her large eyes were like the moonlight, melancholy and full of pensive thought.

"Leave me Mimi," said the Electress.

"Shall I sing another song, dear aunt. She was so anxious gone before her mistress half now to call her aunt, that it was a soft pale name of her companions. But there is an indulgence in the affection of a child, that is not felt by the slightest exertion obscene. Sophie took back in the huge Gothic chair, and again her thoughts wandered to the past, to the time when she was frequent and too dear. It was the face of the dead that called up the past, and the present rose before her, whose recent arrival in Hanover had been a few years of gold. It was not that the instinct of love is subtle, the Princess had not felt that her husband's heart was not with her. It is impossible to say in what a passion is born, and what manner it grows. It springs unbidden from the meanest of the human race, and rises of our nature, like cypress. It springs unbidden, and it is the same, and it is the same, and remained untouched for years, it may have wandered at the weakness of others for we cannot wonder with all our wisdom, but not the less does the fated instinct come at last, and then it will not resist. Yet her's was a gentle form—then we yield to the sweet enchantment of love, and it is vanished and vanished.

Years, long dreary years, had passed in the lonely hall of Hanover, and the heart of the child had consigned its contents. For years, for ever years, had the Princess heard the tramp of the mounted walls, and had dwelt only on the faces of her juniors. She had no communication with those of her own age, and the cause of this was the change which her mirror marked.

Sophie was not beautiful, but she was pleasing, and her bright hair was thin, and gray mingled with it. Sophie had been a beauty, and she knew that she was happy. She had risen with the sun the morning, and had watched the first beam that fell upon the three that yet remained in their soft green cradles, when the branches were put aside, and the Princess stood before the breathless and delighted child. A closer observer might have noted that a shadow had passed over the soft nature of those eyes, and the step, though as light and free, hesitated. A feeling had been enough to cloud that fair and sunny face. The restless heart of life are there.

"My grandmother is ill in bed said the child.

"We will go and see her," replied Sophie, who full-bred her little guide to a scene of whose misery she had not previous idea. She had but one room in the mud hovel, through whose crumbling walls the cold air rushed, and the rain trated, and the sunbeams now entered with a fitful autumnal light. A small heap of white embers smouldering on the hearth, and a ray of sunshine falling directly on it, had extinguished the fire, which had never been more than a few withered sticks. A wooden stool, an arm chair, but broken, and a three-legged table, were the only articles of furniture. Bed there was none; and the dying woman had no pillow but straw. Sophie started—so ghastly was the face which met her gaze.

"Mimi," said you would come," exclaimed a hollow voice," I can now die in peace.

The first thing for she saw was the wife of George of Hanover, knelt by the bedside. The floor was damp, and the child's face fixed there print upon the surface.

"The child will be soiled," muttered the old woman," but it matters not. Lady you are paler than when I last saw you. I know the look of trouble too well not to see it in your face. There is that on your brow which mocks at this world's wealth, that is a wasting cough, and despair, sickness of the body, sickness of the heart, either it, and I know it well, for it is the spot where affection never comes. I am dying lady, and I cannot leave my child to you, for you see no happiness in those deep blue eyes—not even in the strong coloring of that soft cheek. But there is a trial in her, lady, and if she is the trial, there is also the reward—and in that faith I leave her. Mimi, my darling, would that I had never spoken harsh to you, but you were dearer than the life-blood which would gladly have poured itself forth for your sake. Cling to her kind lady, she is your mother's only friend now. Death has no truth, or she will sound even now love.

The voice sank into an indistinct murmur—a gust of wind threw open the door of the latticed room, and the moonlight fell upon her face, and set features—the Electress looked upon the dead.

Sing me no more old songs to-night," Mimi. I am too sad already," said the Electress to a favorite singer, who, seated on a cushion at her feet, was singing an old German melody.

Serious Rail-road Accident.—We learn by a letter from Harrisburg, that a serious accident took place on Sunday last, on the Lancaster and Harrisburg Rail-road. The cars were descending a grade, when after turning a short curve, the engineer saw a large rock, which had been detached by the action of the frost, and rolled from the high bank on the road-side, laying in the centre of the track. He immediately reversed inside of the track. He immediately reversed the engine, but not soon enough to prevent the concussion. The action of the engine and the concussion. The action of the engine and the first car passed over the rock; the second one, a large and heavy passenger car, came full upon the obstruction. The concussion was terrific. All the eight wheels of the car were broken off, and the running gear wholly destroyed; yet, strange to tell, the car did not fall down. The wheels remained under the car after the axles which remained under the car after the axles were broken, and the car was dragged on, without being overturned, for the distance of one hundred and fifty-five yards. The rock out falling about seventy-five yards. The rock was dragged, about thirty feet, and the road is self torn up. It is impossible to account for the preservation of the car. Had it fallen, it would have been crushed and the following cars drag ged over it and dashed to pieces. The loss of life would have been very great as all the cars were crowded. Had the accident taken place at night, or had not the engineer immediately reversed the engine, twenty or thirty lives must have been lost.—*Penn. Sentinel.*

Philadelphia Wholesale Prices.

THURSDAY MORNING, MARCH 8.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post.

ASHES.		Date Pa.	36 37
Pots,	4 87½ 5 00	Rye,	70 75
Pearls,	4 75 5 00	Barley Eastern,	90 95
BUTTER.		Do. Penna.	
Lancaster,	17@ 18	MOLASSES.	
Extra best,	15	New Orleans,	44 45
No. 1,	13	Cuba,	
No. 2,	12	Sug. N. York,	47 50
CANDLES,	10	Do. Penna.	40 45
Sperm,	33 34	Do. Southern,	35 40
Mould tallow,	14 15	Do. Western,	30 35
Dip,	12 13	Porto Rico,	36 37
CHEESE.		Cuba, French bl.	41 42
Lehigh, com. to fair	8@ 10	Hav. & Matanzas,	39 40
Do. fine,	11@ 12	Cuba, Brown,	34 35
COFFEE, duty free		No 1. Mol.	31 32
Rio,	7½ 8	No. 2,	30 31
Laguayra,	7½ 8	No. 3,	28 29
Java,	11 12	Lumber.	
St. Domingo,	10 11	Spruce,	70 74
Porto Rico,	9 10	Hemlock,	50 52
Cuba,	9 10	White, pine,	80 90
Laguira,	9 10	Yellow pine,	80 90
COTTON, duty 3 cts per lb		on square,	1 00
Louisiana,	10 11	SEGARS.	
Mobile,	11 12	In Drawer, 3 $3	3 50
N. Ala. and Tenn.	10 11	Schuylkill, 3 50	3 75
N. Carolina,	10@ 12	SEGARS.	
S. Carolina,	11@ 12	Penn. Seed, 3 $3	3 50
Upland,	9 10	Flavored, 4 00	4 50
FREIGHTS.		Quantity load, 3 50	3 75
To Liverpool, per canal		Hams, Loads,	
FLOUR and MEAL.	5 75	Sides, Loads,	3 75
Superfine, 30		Sides,	
Fine,		Rye in bbls,	31 33
Extra,	5 12½ 5 50	Do. in bulk,	30 32
Rye,		do from wagon,	29 30
Indian meal,		Oats,	
Penna. Navy flours		Penna.	
		Southern,	
Ass. wash fly bbl.	4	Ass. wash fly bbl.	4
Do. do.	4	Do. do.	4
Wheat fly,	3 75	Do. do.	4
Do. Indian meal,	3 75	Do. do.	4
Sup'r. pearl lamb,	3	Sup'r. pearl lamb,	3
Do. do.	3	Do. do.	3
Cash C. C. white,	80	Cash C. C. white,	80
Do. C. mixed,	78	Do. C. mixed,	78

PHILADELPHIA PRICES OF STOCKS.

Corrected for the Saturday Evening Post.

By WM. A. BUDD, 32 South 3d Street.

MARCH 9, 1838.

	Amount.	Par.	Offer.	Amount.
Loans.				
Phila.	1840	100	100	1st Jan.
Penna.	1834	100	100	1 & 1st Jan.
Do. 5 per cent.	1836	100	99	1837
Do. 5 per cent.	1836	100	103½	
Do.	1837	100	100	
Do.	1833	100	99	100
Do.	1829	100	100	100
Do.	1840			102½
Do.	1841	100	100	103
Do.	1842	100	102	103
Do.	1843	100	104	104
Do.	1852	100	102½	106
Do.	1856	100	104	107
Do.	1856	100	104	
Do.	1857	100	104	107
Do.	1861	100	104½	107
Do.	1862	100	104½	107
Do.	1863	100	104½	107
Do.

ATKINSON'S SATURDAY EVENING POST.

PHILADELPHIA.

Saturday, March 10, 1838.

Our acknowledgment is due Mr. G. B. Perry, of Canton, Illinois, for documents, regarding the public improvements of Illinois.

A BRIGHT ONE.

R. W. Donough, P. M. informs us on the margin of a returned paper, divested of its address, that the Saturday Evening Post "is not taken out of his office, the subscriber having left Ohio." If he had kindly stated where his Post-office is located or its name, it would have been in our power to comply with his orders.

MULTICAULIS.

By an advertisement in this days paper, it will be observed that our friend, J. M. Mahan, of Parksburg, Pa. has a beautiful assortment of Mulberry plants for sale on accommodating terms. The votaries of silk may please themselves very easily.

The Banks of New York, it is said, will resume specie payment on the 10th of May.

Twenty-five cent notes of the corporation of Southwark, altered to three dollars, are in circulation. On being held up to the light, the deception is without difficulty discovered.

The opinion of the Supreme Court on the question of negro suffrage, has been published, and expressly recognises the doctrine that free blacks in the state of Pennsylvania, are not freemen in the sense intended by the constitution, and that consequently, they are not under any circumstances, entitled to a vote. A similar decision it appears was made in the year 1795, though no record of the particular case can now be found in the proper office. There can be no doubt that in all legal instruments the term *freemen* has a peculiar technical meaning, which is not synonimous with the signification attached to it in common discourse. On this principle the present decision mainly rests; the question arose on a writ of error to a judgment of the common pleas of Luzerne county, in an action brought by William Fogg, a negro, against Hiram Hobbs, inspector, and Levi Baldwin and others, judges of the election, for refusing his vote. In the court below the plaintiff recovered; but the supreme court entertaining the opinion that negroes have no right to vote, reversed the judgment.

On Tuesday last a fire broke out in Brown above Fourth street, which destroyed two houses occupied by colored persons. A child was much burnt; and a pickpocket was arrested in the exercise of his skill.

On Friday the 2d inst. a fire occurred in Dock street, which consumed the stock, materials, furniture and tools of Messrs. Havenstite & Bowen, cabinet makers. Some incendiary caused this calamity, which has taken from the unfortunate owners all means of assisting themselves and families.

On Tuesday night last, a store No. 72 north Seventh street, was broken into, and robbed of various articles of merchandize to the amount of fifty dollars. The thieves had bored holes through the shutters, near the fastenings, by which they were able to force them open.

A very interesting course of lectures on the science of Logic, are now being delivered, by Mr. Parker, a gentleman of acknowledged ability. The several discourses we have had the opportunity of hearing, were conclusive in our opinion, of the importance of the subject, and the talent of the speaker, for its successful exposition.

The second concert of the Sacred Music Society will be given on Thursday next, the 15th inst. The performance will consist of the very splendid Oratorio of David, without any abridgement. The beautiful music for which this production is celebrated, will abundantly procure entertainment for all, who possess feelings capable of being moved by this divine art. The influence of music on the manners and habits of a people, has been universally conceded, and it has always been the subject of regret, that it has not received in the United States a proper encouragement. An opportunity is now offered to luxuriate in the charms of harmony, and we would urge on all not to forego the pleasure now within their reach. For particulars we refer to the programme of the performance.

The delegates to the rail road convention, assembled in the Presbyterian meeting house in Harrisburg, and was organized by appointing Robert T. Conrad of Philadelphia, President.—The number in attendance, was 200. We sincerely wish the deliberations of the convention, may result in measures, which will have for their effect, a connection between the rail road system of Ohio, and that of this state. The importance of such a measure cannot be exaggerated, and ought at all times be kept in view by those who have the interests of the state at heart.

Mr. H. S. Tanner, No. 309 Market street, has published the fourth number of a new and elegant classical Atlas, containing Canaan, the places recorded in the five books of Moses, and the Dominions of Solomon and his allies. The whole to be complete in twelve numbers, at $1 per number to subscribers. The maps are well executed, and handsomely colored.

SIR WALTER SCOTT.

Messrs. Carey, Lea & Blanchard, have just published the sixth part of the interesting and instructive biography of Sir Walter Scott, by Lockhart. It contains among other things the diary of the great Scott, from November 1825 to November 1826. Many circumstances and anecdotes are narrated in this history, which amply compensate the reader. Those who have the preceding part will possess themselves of this, and those who have not, should procure to themselves the pleasure of an acquaintance with one, who has done so much for the literature of the age. On our first page will be found a portion of the diary.

A bill has passed the Legislature of New Jersey for encouraging the culture of Silk, and the raising of silk worms. A grant is made of fifteen cents, per pound on all cocoons over ten pounds, the produce of worms raised in the state. This premium is to continue for the space of five years from the passage of the law. We are happy to find the different states are becoming more impressed with the great importance of this branch of industry. It is our sincere wish that the good work may prosper until every part of the Union shall be awakened to a sense of the incalculable advantages in every respect, which must of necessity result from a proper cultivation of silk manufactures.

Captain Gregory, it is said, has been permitted to retire from the command of the exploring expedition. Would it not be more advisable to postpone, indefinitely, the further enactment of this miserable farce.

About fifty sheep have been bitten by mad dogs, and died at Bloomfield and Aquackanack, New Jersey. Mr. Garrabrant, of the former town has lost $100 worth of cattle. The number of suspicious dogs running at large is said to be great.

The Legislature of New York, have passed an act, under which any person, may become an auctioneer in the county where he resides, provided he executes and deposites with the comptroller, an approved bond, for the payment of duties, and the proper performance of his trust. The law will go into operation on the 1st of May.

DUBUQUE.

From an article in the Iowa News, published at Dubuque, in Wisconsin Territory, we perceive with pleasure the rapid increase in population, and resources which distinguish many sections of the western country. Dubuque has been in existence only four years, and it is calculated that if the trade of the place should advance in the current year with a ratio equal to that of the last, the arrivals and departures of steamboats will be near one thousand. A rail-road extending one hundred and fifty miles, is now in progress, which, when completed, will connect the waters of the Mississippi with those of Lake Michigan. It passes through a fertile country, abounding in mines of lead, copper and various other minerals.

The borough of Dubuque contains several churches, two of which are of stone, a banking house, thirty stores, three hotels, a theatre, a lyceum, two academies, an extensive reading room, a printing office, a large steam saw and grist mill, a coffee house, and many handsome brick edifices. This territory contains the best lead mines in the United States, and the more they are worked, the more their inexhaustible character is proved. The country generally presents a series of the most fertile prairies, liberally supplied with the purest water; the land is high, dry and undulating. Within a short period, three or four new veins of lead ore, have been discovered in the vicinity of the town. A grand opportunity is here offered to some of the capitalists of the eastern states.

Mr. Samuel Beauchamp, on the 2d February, shot in Duck Creek Hundred, Kent county, Delaware, a large grey Eagle, measuring across the wings 7 feet, 6 inches; the length of the bird 3 feet 1 inch; the length of the bill was 3½ inches, and the weight twelve pounds. On the 5th of the same month another was shot, of the following dimensions, between the ends of each wing 7 feet 5 inches, the length 3 feet, and the bill 3½ inches long, weighing eleven pounds and three quarters.

The immense regions of the west which but a few years ago, were desert wilds, seem destined to become the seat of civilization, arts and letters. A flourishing college has been established at Canton, Illinois, furnished with a good philosophical and chemical apparatus, and an increasing library. The course of studies prescribed, embraces the elements of a liberal and enlarged system of education. We wish it full success, under the conviction that nothing but the universal diffusion of knowledge can fit our citizens for the maintenance of those rights and privileges which belong to them as freemen.

The case of the Bambers is producing much excitement in New York, as it involves the important question whether the Executive of one of the states has the power to deliver up fugitives from the justice of foreign countries. It is stated that the district attorney of the United States, has interfered by order of the President. The law of the state of New York, under which the governer acted, has been deemed unconstitutional, an opinion it is impossible to confute.

The manufacture of silk is very successfully prosecuted in this city; a specimen of sewing silk is now before us, made at the establishment in Stampers' alley. A respectable tailor who has examined the article, pronounces it equal to the Italian, which was sold for $11 per lb.—Many years must elapse before a sufficient quantity can be produced to supply the wants of the country, it is therefore a business not likely soon to fail. The public attention cannot too strongly be directed to this most useful and important department of industry.

A new county has been formed in New Jersey, comprehending the townships of Nottingham, Trenton, Ewing, Lawrence, part of Hopewell, East and West Windsor, and part of Montgomery, including the borough of Princeton. The whole population is 15,000. Trenton is the county town. The name is Mercer, in honor of General Mercer, a gallant officer of the revolution. Stoneybrook, where he fell, is near the centre of the county.

There appears to be a general sentiment pervading the community in relation to the late duel at Washington, which no explanation or subterfuge will change. That a determination to commit a murder was entertained and fomented by certain individuals in Washington is distinctly proved by the mass of evidence now before the public. The false principles of honor which prompt men to imbrue their hands in human blood, ought to be discountenanced, as repulsive to the moral character of the age, as violations of the law, and subversive of freedom of speech and thought. There is no justification that can be pleaded in extenuation of the crime of wanton, wicked murder, and such was the melancholy event to which we refer.

A communication in the Baltimore Patriot, says, the appropriation of one million for the Florida war is already exhausted, and that a draft of $10,000 presented by a merchant of Baltimore was refused acceptance on Thursday, March 1st, and that even the clerks are compelled to borrow their salaries from the Banks. The Government will be forced to create a large national debt, or conduct their business on the credit system, the disturbance of which, indeed, has been the cause of the existing embarrassments.

From reports made to various Ward Charity meetings in New York, it appears that not less than forty thousand persons in that city, depend on charity for their supplies of food and fuel.—These are not confined to the vicious or indolent but embrace many industrious and well disposed persons, the present situation of every description of business, has thrown out of employment. The same misery, though not to an equal extent exists in this city.

A new paper called the Parlour Ornament has commenced its career in Baltimore, and will appear twice in the week.

The committee appointed by the House of Representatives to investigate the charge of bribery prefered against Mr. Reynolds have had a meeting. From the evidence adduced before them it appears that Mr. Thompson was much embarrassed by pecuniary claims, and that an offer was made by Mr. Reynolds to relieve him. This would seem, from what we can learn, to be the amount of the testimony given by two prominent witnesses. How far it substantiates the charge, every person will judge for himself.

The following is the copy of the note on which the charge of bribery is founded.

"I pledge myself, that if you will adhere to and maintain the integrity of your party, and in consequence of doing so should be put to any trouble, that I will stand by you to the amount of $1000. I refer you to S. L. Carpenter for information as to my circumstances and honor."

REYNOLDS, *of Westm'd.*

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.

Many new and splendid dramas have been presented at this theatre, in rapid succession, and always to the great gratification of the audience. The different artists engaged in the preparation of the several pieces, deserve and will receive the approbation of the public. The painting of the scenery is always excellent, and cannot be other from the hand of the gentleman who directs that department. The members of the corps are now making their appeal for that reward, which we hope will liberally be extended towards them. This evening Mr. Proctor's benefit will take place, and the entertainments he has selected for the occasion, are of a character that cannot fail to please. A new romantic drama written by a gentleman of this city will be produced, to conclude with the popular drama of the Lady of the Lake. Mr. Proctor is one of the efficient members of the company, whose exertions are never wanting to give vigor and spirit to the business of the stage. His good qualities as a man, and his talents as an actor, have secured him a favorable place in the public estimation, let it be shown and acknowledged by a large audience. They who will serve a worthy man, and procure for themselves a rich fund of amusement.

FROM OUR WASHINGTON CORRESPONDENT.

MARCH 6th, 1838.

Most subjects which here agitate the public attention, have their day, usually a short one, and then sink and are forgotten, apparently as if they had never been thought of. The late duel is one of the few exceptions to this general rule. The impression made by it was too deep of itself to be very soon eradicated, and the more noisy excitement which it of course produces in the country, will add to its reaction, which will doubtless long be felt. In the House on Wednesday, a Resolution was offered by Mr. Fairfield of Maine, for the appointment of a Special Committee to inquire into the circumstances of the late duel, and report to the House, for their action upon it. This called up an excited debate, in which some of the votaries of the code of honor manifested their disposition and temper. Mr. Cost Johnson, especially, signalized himself, much to the amusement of those who were still in cool possession of common sense.—After utterly denying the power and right of the House to punish in any way, any individual for taking part in a duel, he declared if any Member should be guilty of violating the smallest point in the code of honor, he would not only expel him from the House if he could, but from the face of the earth. This was enough to mark the whole code as belonging to the archives of his Honor Christopher Lynch; and also placed both the code and its special advocate in the position of the highly ridiculous. The point of honor on which the duel actually turned, occupies most obviously the same position. Because Mr. Cilley would say nothing about Mr. Webb, neither denying or asserting that he was a scoundrel or villain, poltroon or gentleman, he was called out by another man, to mortal combat, and I understand that this is really a part of this ethereal code. Can anything so ludicrous be found in Don Quixotte? Southern chivalry like this, requires the aid of no Cervantes.

The Resolution was adopted by the House; by a vote of 152 to 50. Messrs. Loucey, Potter, Elimore, Bruyin, Raritan, and two others, in the place of two that declined, constitute the committee. They are farther authorised to devise a law to prevent the practice of duelling in this District, which doubtless ought also to extend to the Navy and Army; and it seems singular that they apparently have been wholly forgotten in this agitation, especially as the horrid death of young Key of the Navy has been so recent, and at Bladensburg itself.

Mr. Prentiss introduced a Bill in the Senate inflicting the penalty of death on all concerned in a duel, resulting in death, any part of the proceedings on which should have occurred in this District; confinement in the penitentiary from five to ten years on all such, when the duel should not result in death; and from three to seven years for assault, defamation or abuse on account of a refusal to accept a challenge. This bill has been modified by the Committee, changing the punishment of death, to from ten to twenty years confinement in the penitentiary, and providing farther guards against the evasion of the law. In this form it may probably pass, unless the House should devise something better. Some think that the House will take measures, by expulsion or otherwise to punish their delinquent Members in the late duel. But it is my own impression that it will all end in smoke.—Those who found what they deemed strong and sufficient reasons for not withholding the customary honors from the dead, can find reasons equally good, perhaps better, for shaming the living. But Graves and Wise are Whigs; and they on that account may possibly have cause to remember the result of the contested Mississippi election. It perhaps ought to be mentioned that the Supreme Court proceeded in their business, as if nothing had happened. Perhaps their presence, as Judges of crime could not in this instance have added to the honors of the dead.

It is well, in times like these, to have such Members in the Congress Committees as Mr. Davis of the Senate. Owing to his correction of the careless practice of the Department in relation to light houses, many having been built that are never used, and others that are almost worthless, $200,000 of last year's appropriations are saved. The locations having been found to be unsuitable. He has recently been the instrument of obtaining a document by the Messrs. Blunt, which the Department had slighted, and which contains information showing that light houses in this country are very far inferior to those used in England, and more especially in France. Perhaps the Department regarded this document as too much of a looking-glass on their own management, or probably like the Chinese, they have taken it for granted that there can be no improvement on the golden age of the celestial dynasty.

Your democratic citizens appear to have acted a little undemocratically in calling on Mr. Buchanan to disobey his instructions on the Sub-Treasury. But "circumstances alter cases;" so at least says the proverb; and Mr. Buchanan speaks very highly of them still, though he cannot comply with their wishes in this particular. They may, however, rest assured that Mr. B. carries nothing against the Bill but his naked vote. He will not assume the privilege of the lawyer of pleading for his clients (constituents,) against his own feelings and opinions.

I am surprised at the Whig citizens of New Jersey for sending their memorials to Mr. Wall instead of Mr. Southard. I admire their candor, but I should like to know something more of their opinions than I find myself able to learn. I remember, formerly, the proceedings of a very large and dignified meeting were presented as "the political creed of a certain class of men;" and this was all that was even whispered in the Capitol above them on the opinions which they had sent the great Legislative Council of the nation. Their machinery at Newark fares no better. All that I have been able to learn about it is that they hold political opinions different from Mr. W. Perhaps they will be satisfied, though I am not, with this summary mode of treating them.

"Save at the tap, and pour out at the bung hole," is a very vulgar proverb of which I am here often reminded. One case of it is the great zeal manifested by some to save the money that is expended to procure for Members of Congress the books and documents absolutely necessary to enable them to carry on legislation in an enlightened and suitable manner. To be sure if their whole business is to follow the trickle of the bell, or to deal out slang by the yard from the partizan press, they might just as well not only have untaught, but wooden heads, moved by wires. But statesmen must and will have books and documents if they have to sell their coats to get them; and their compensation is undoubtedly too low to render it reasonable that they should incur such expense. There are more clerks in the Executive Departments who receive about double their compensation, though subjected, necessarily, to far less incidental expenses; and such is the case with their own Secretary, that he may be placed on a level with such Executive officials. Occasions for these remarks have of late been very frequent, and they are called forth now by the manner in which a proposition was received to place in the hands of Members additional copies of their own proceedings. Mr. Benton met it as if it had been a terrier about to attack his beef; though he is ever ready to let his favorite bull dog, the military affairs, devour all on the table.

Additional memorials have come in, complaining loudly that Lake Erie and Pittsburg were overlooked in selecting sites for the six western hospitals. It strikes me that this matter will yet be revised, unless the President is too proud ever to go backward, a thing which I fancy he will have a practical lesson on the Sub-Treasury.

Georgetown has voted by a strong majority to leave the District and go back to Maryland. Of course the consent of Congress is requisite for this step. Mr. Bouldin has in the mean time introduced Resolutions to go through at this session with all the necessary legislation for the District, and no more, and to give her the privilege of sending a delegate to the House of Representatives. Should the voice for secession grow yet louder, Congress will be a little perplexed in what manner to deal with it. The united and determined voice of any free populace is always imposing.

Since the duel, movements are made to impose farther restrictions on reporters. This is doubtless ill-judged. They do full badly enough without giving them any just ground for prejudice and hostility; and if they feel that they are surrounded by professional enemies, they will at least not colour the truth to spare them. A sense of duty ever compels them sometimes to be the hangmen of Members of Congress; and it seems unwise to give them any temptation to hang up the innocent with the guilty.

The frontier neutrality bill has been remodelled, and passed the House by a vote of 130 to 45. The Senate amended it so as to restrict seizures to "arms and ammunitions of war," as it doubtless should be. They also limited the term of the bill to two years; and farther, they excluded the frontier conterminous trade from an appeal to existing treaties, and the law of nations, which was still allowed to ships at sea. This seemed to me too much like an act of outlawing against our own citizens. The House refused to concur in this amendment; the Senate insisted; and there is now a prospect of a Committee of Conference, with what result I cannot divine.

The general pension bill for 1838 has progressed toward its last stages, and the House have been to-day on the general appropriation bill. The session having half transpired with too little done, the tug of war now comes on, as they open their eyes to what is yet before them. I heard a rumor to-day that an attempt will be made to have the House meet at 10 o'clock. They are more likely soon to meet 1 11.

The Committee of Ways and Means of the House have reported a bill to provide for the collection, safe keeping, transfer, and deposite of the public money. This I suppose is some kind of bridge for the Juggernaut of the Sub-Treasury, though I have not yet been able to learn particulars. But the Sub-Treasury is no go out of the House, though it will doubtless get in.

This scheme is approaching some of its crisises in the Senate. Mr. Davis made a two days speech upon it, which I consider the real though unpretending master piece of the whole debate. But it will not bear a sketch without much injustice. So might the debate come to a stand. Mr. Buchannan made his motion to postpone the bill to the next session of Congress, which to-morrow morning the Senate will vote not to do. They will then reject Mr. Rives' substitute; and then there may be some more debating; but it is near its end.

Some anxiety is felt in New York for the safety of the packets now due at that port; the amount of property in these ships is estimated at $20,000,000.

The Fulton steam frigate, has arrived at New London, she had been out on a short cruise and encountered a heavy gale without injury.

A public sale of ice took place at Kingston, Jamaica, on the 30th of January. The merit of exporting ice to warm climates, belongs exclusively to the citizens of Boston.

A bill for the managent and sale of the canal lands has passed the house of Representatives, Ohio; the sales to be made under the control of the commissioners of the canal fund, and Board of public works, the Governor to give two months notice.

We have for some time perceived a disposition in certain members of the Legislature to discuss questions in no manner connected with their duties as representatives of the people.—Without intending any disrespect, it may be permitted us to remark, that our ancestors done very well with the good old usages of Pennsylvania; and their descendants have no wish to see them disturbed. We allude to propositions occasionally introduced, which in the opinion of a majority of the people tend to an encroachment on the rights of conscience.

The committee appointed to visit the Gettysburg rail-road, charged one hundred dollars each for about five days absence, all of them at the same time receiving their pay as members of the Assembly. The chairman determined to make a good speculation, charged for his expenses one hundred and twenty-five dollars. A specimen of what travelling committees can do.

Mr. Prentiss has introduced into the Senate of the United States, a bill to prevent duels within the District, the penalty being death to all concerned, where the conflict is fatal; in other cases imprisonment for a term of years.

A company has been organised in Richmond, Va. to furnish employment to Indigent Females, the officers of which are to serve without compensation. The capital of the company is to be $5000, divided into shares of twenty-five dollars each, one half to be paid in hand, and the remainder when called for by the directors, after the expiration of sixty days, from the organization of the company. An agent with compensation is to be appointed, whose duty will be to manage the purchases and sales, to procure materials for the purpose of being distributed among indigent females, to be made into clothing, at such prices as he may determine under the control of the directors. He is to effect sales on the best possible terms, and pay over the proceeds to the treasurer.

Mr. Stevenson's bill regulating the Banks passed the House of Representatives on the 2d inst. by a vote of 56 to 40; on being presented to the Senate, the two following revolutions were rejected.

Resolved, by the Senate and House of Representatives in General Assembly met, That all the banks of this commonwealth shall resume specie payments on or before the sixteenth of May next, and shall continue to redeem their liabilities in gold or silver until the next meeting of the legislature, or shall forfeit their charter.

Resolved, That the stockholders of the said banks shall be personally liable for all the debts and liabilities of the said institutions, each in proportion to the stock he may hold therein, and not exceeding double the amount thereof.

The vote on the first resolution was 13 in the affirmative and 17 in the negative; on the second, the yeas were 9, nays 21. Two members were absent. The bill is therefore lost.

"OUR HOUSE," (formerly Military Hall,) is the name of a new establishment commenced by John Vasey & Co. in Library street, opposite the Bank of the United States. It is fitted up very neatly, and at immense expense, and when the arrangements are all complete, which will be in a few days, it will present a truly attractive appearance. "OUR HOUSE," we are certain will command the liberal patronage of our citizens—the large Saloon up stairs has been newly papered and painted, and the gas is to be introduced. It possesses many advantages for public meetings, balls, concerts, &c.—*Weekly Messenger.*

CANADA.

The patriot army in the upper provinces of Canada have been defeated, and those who had collected on the northern borders for an attack on Montreal, have laid down their arms and surrendered to General Wool. A despatch had been received at Kingston, stating that the patriots, two hundred in number, were preparing for an attack on that place or Gananoque, on the night of the 22d February. Major Fitzgerald mustered the militia to the number of 1600.—Afterwards three thousand men, with arms, ammunition and provisions, entered French creek. An apprehension of interruption by the authorities of the United States, caused them to remove to Hickory Island, on the Canada shore, when the insurgents became diminished to the number of eighty-six.

St. Albans' Messenger Office, March 1.

THE PATRIOT ARMY DISBANDED.

The patriots have been collecting for several days past, on a small island east of Alburgh, and other places near the lines. Yesterday they left their encampment, passed over to Alburgh, and crossed the lines at Caldwell's Manor, under the command of Drs. Nelson and Cote, and encamped for the night about two miles from the lines.

This morning upon organising their forces, they became convinced that they could not stand against the royal force that were marching against them. This morning, previous to disbanding they received intelligence of the defeat of McKenzie and Van Rensselaer.

They therefore came to the conclusion that "discretion was the better part of valor," and delivered up their arms to Gen. Wool, who met them at the lines and received them, including two field pieces. The number who laid down their arms was about two hundred and fifty.—The whole amount of their forces was probably about four hundred.

Drs. Nelson and Cote have just arrived here, in the custody of Gen. Wool.

From the Buffalo Com. Adv. March 1.

From the West.—Another Expedition Broken Up.—Early this morning we received by express, the following intelligence, which as it comes officially, may be depended upon as correct.

Gen. Scott arrived at Munroe, Michigan, on the 25th ult. On the 24th, a party of patriots took possession of a small island on the Detroit river, on the Canada side, and the next day were dislodged by the British batteries and escaped to the American shore.

They were about 150 in number, and were immediately disarmed by Brig. Gen. Brady, and suffered to disperse.

A deputy marshal is in pursuit of the leader, the patriot adjutant Gen. McLeod.

No other expedition has attempted to cross the frontier in that region. This is the fourth Navy Island expedition.

A Murder in Illinois.—A letter to the editors of the Illinoisan, dated Rushville, Illinois, the 13th ultimo, gives the outline of a most savage and unprovoked murder—which occurred at Erie, about twelve miles from that place on the Illinois, on the 17th.—The circumstances elicited in a magisterial investigation, were these. Several of the crew of the steamboat Hero, lying in the ice at Erie, were at a grocery in that village, when a German, named Neithamer, entered with a cigar in his mouth. One of the steamboat crew, named William Frame, told Neithamer, "not to smoke in his face," to which the latter replied, that "he thought the country was free, and he would smoke where he pleased." Frame then lifted his hand to knock the cigar from Neithamer's mouth, when the latter also raised his for protection. Frame, unobserved, drew a long butcher knife from his side, and drove it to the hilt in the breast of Neithamer! The victim instantly expired. He is said to have been a most unoffending, industrious, worthy man, and has left four children, whose mother died last summer, to the cold charities of the world. The murderer is said to have a mother and sister living; and it is said moreover, that this is not the first time he has imbrued his hand in the blood of a fellow man. He was drunk.

"UNAVAILABLE" FUNDS.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, FEB. 28, 1838.

Letter from the Secretary of the Treasury, transmitting information in relation to Balances against Deposite Banks, Collecting Officers, Losses on Duty Bonds, and Depreciated Bank Notes.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, FEB. 27, 1838.

SIR:—The following report is submitted in compliance with a resolution which passed the House of Representatives on the 19th instant, in these words:

"*Resolved*, That the Secretary of the Treasury be requested to communicate to the House—

"1st. The amount of balances against all banks which have been used as public depositories that is not secured, or will probably be lost, adding thereto the estimated loss that has accrued by taking on public account depreciated bank notes.

"2d. The amount of balances against all kinds of collecting officers which has not been secured, and will probably be lost.

"3d. The amount of losses which has accrued through failures in payment of duty bonds."

In answer to the first inquiry, as to "the amount of balances against all banks which have been used as public depositories that is not secured, or will probably be lost, adding thereto the estimated loss that has accrued by taking on public account depreciated bank notes," I would observe, that it is computed those balances so lost will be about $1,000,000, and the loss by taking such notes about $5,500,000; making, in the aggregate, $6,580,000. This is without the addition of any interest, as are the subsequent statements. If interest was cast on the above sums, the aggregate would exceed $13,000,000.

The data on which this computation rests are, that the nominal balances against banks that have been public depositories and in default, are now, though excluding what stands to the credit of disbursing officers, about $7,000,000. Of this sum near $1,076,000 stands against old bank depositories, and the residue against recent ones.

The loss to the Treasury by taking depreciated notes in 1814, '15, '16, and '17, is estimated at quite $5,500,000; and there is now on hand of such notes, then received and never paid away or collected, about $80,000 more, as is more fully detailed in a report to the Senate from this department, made the 1st instant. These constitute an aggregate of $12,580,000.

The following deductions have been made from it. It is difficult to decide what losses will be sustained by the recent failures of banks that were public depositories. But supposing the most favorable result, till further experience, I have considered it proper to make no estimate that any loss will happen in the end from them; and I have computed that only about $1,000,000 will be lost by the old failures of bank depositories. The data are so few and imperfect that nothing has been added for any damage which has recently been sustained by the United States from any of its officers or creditors having taken on public account depreciated notes. The whole sum to be deducted is, therefore, $6,000,000; leaving $6,580,000 as the aggregate of the losses previously sustained from the sources mentioned in the first branch of the resolution.

In answer to the second inquiry, as to "the amount of balances against all kinds of collecting officers which has not been secured, and will probably be lost," I have, after careful examination, computed that it will not exceed from $800,000 to $1,200,000. From the long period covered by these balances, connected with their great number, it must be obvious that the amount which has been wholly lost cannot, in many cases, be ascertained with accuracy.

But the data for this estimate are as follows.—The nominal amount of such balances is about $2,500,000. Schedules of most of them, late as October, 1837, with certain explanations, may be seen in a report to the House of Representatives, made by this Department on the 15th January last; and another, with more detailed explanations, is now preparing, in conformity to a resolution of the Senate, passed the 15th ult.—From the whole amount, there should first be deducted a sum for what has been ascertained to be probably secured or paid. This ranges from $1,000,000 to $1,150,000.

Of the nominal balances, a further sum, equal to near $300,000, has never been put in suit; and, in most cases, this is believed to have arisen from a knowledge that nothing would appear to be due when the vouchers were all offered, and the allowances made which were considered legal and just. In several of the cases, also, in which the debtors are reported as insolvent, and the claims entirely lost, the latter are larger in amount than was probably the real damage to the United States; as the parties must some times have had equitable set-offs not allowed, informal vouchers rejected, or good ones lost, and other defences, which death, accident, or poverty prevented them from offering.

Under these circumstances, an exact estimate is impracticable as to what should be deducted, for these last reasons; but from $100,0000 to $150,000 is not considered too much. The whole real loss which is likely to happen from this class of officers is, therefore, supposed not to exceed from $900,000 to $1,200,000.

In reply to the third inquiry, as to "the amount of losses which has accrued through failures in payment of duty bonds," I think it has not been far from $6,500,000. It will probably range between that sum and the sum of $6,800,000.

This result is collected from actual returns of bonds unpaid and in suit, which, at this date, are supposed to exceed $7,500,000. It is the best judgment I am able to form on the subject, from a few general considerations, without a particular knowledge in each case, as to the insolvency of most of those who made and have neglected to pay their obligations. Respectfully,

LEVI WOODBURY,
Secretary of the Treasury.

Hon. JAMES K. POLK,
Speaker of the House of Representatives.

Elopement Extraordinary.—On Friday evening, 2d inst. a gentleman of reputed fortune, residing at Flushing, L. I., the husband of an amiable wife and father of five children, was arrested by the sheriff and one of our police officers, at the Atlantic hotel, where he was found lodging with the wife of the adopted son of one of our most prominent politicians, and the President of a bank. The Flushing gentleman, a few days previously had seduced the lady from her allegiance to her liege lord, and from her home, and eloped with her to Newark, N. J. whither he was traced and pursued by the outraged husband, but he became advised of the pursuit, and retreated to the city, and took lodgings with his companion at the Atlantic, where the pair were caught. The gentleman was lodged in jail, where we understand he still remains;—the lady was sent home to her mother, who resides on her own property at Flushing.—*N. Y. Sun.*

RECEIPTS BY MAIL.

March 2, received from		J. T. Deyoe,	5 00
John McDaniel,	$7 00	Sam'l Phillips, Esq.	2 50
Alfred M. Badger,	3 00	Jas. Tucker,	2 00
Russell Barber,	5 00	Ezekiel Jones,	2 00
Asa J. Park,	2 00	S. A. Gray, Esq.	2 00
Joseph Hances, Esq.	7 00	*March 6.*	
E. P. Kendrick, esq.	1 00	John E. Forman,	5 00
W. Smart, Esq.	2 00	Geo. W. Smith,	10 00
T. Love, Esq.	2 00	Jas. Holshizer,	2 00
March 3.		O. P. Starkey, Esq.	5 00
Mrs. A. Crenshaw,	5 00	J. K. Trumpbour, esq.	5 00
Jas. A. Fulton,	3 00	Stephen Savage, esq.	3 00
Samuel Landes, esq.	5 00	W. A. Pierce, Reading	45 00
R. Fields, Esq.	4 16	Wm. S. Lippincott,	2 00
Leon'd W. Candler, es.	1 00	*March 7.*	
Edwin C. Johnson, es.	2 00	John S. Baldwin,	50
E. C. Kirk, Esq.	2 00	J. Carolus, Esq.	5 00
J. W. Jenkins, es.	10 00	Wm. Keyser, Esq.	3 00
Alex. Magee, Esq.	5 00	Sam'l McKinstry, esq.	2 00
Seth Whalen, Esq.	2 00	S. Conkling, Esq.	3 00
Wm. Lloyd, Esq.	2 00	Orin Baker, Esq.	4 00
Alex. Nisbitt,	5 00	John G. Santurn, esq.	1 00
S. D. Fowke,	5 00	H. F. Slaymaker, esq.	2 00
Thos. Wells,	2 00	E. Mills, Esq.	8 00
Jesse Wilson,	2 00	Alonzo Wood, Esq.	2 00
Alex. Downing, esq.	4 00	J. C. Terrill,	2 00
March 5.		*March 8.*	
Alex. Finch, esq.	2 50	Charles Sheldon,	5 00
Maj. W. L. Mitchell,	15 00	R. J. Crabb, Esq.	5 00
Geo. A. Fate, Esq.	3 00	John Ponder, Esq.	3 00
D. H. Stone,	15 00	Adam J. Reed,	2 00
Geo. Sears, Esq.	2 50	S. B. Yallowley,	5 00
P. E. Scott, Esq.	12 00	Geo. Pendleton,	8 00
Reuben Judd, (2 yr's)	4 00	Wm. Smith, Esq.	2 00
Wm. Smith, Esq.	3 00	John Gillgore, Esq.	50
W. H. Hollinshead, M. D.	5 00		

CHESNUT Street THEATRE.

MR. BROUGH'S BENEFIT.

This Evening, March 10.

When will be presented the Dramatic Opera of

FRA DIAVOLO.

Fra Diavolo	Mr. Brough.
Lord Allcash	Mr. Walton.
Lorenzo	Mr. Pearson.
Zerlina	Miss Morgan.
Lady Allcash	Mrs. Hamilton.

With other Entertainments.

AMERICAN Walnut Street THEATRE.

MR. PROCTOR'S BENEFIT.

This Evening, March 10.

The evening's entertainment to commence with an entire new romantic drama, written by a literary gentleman of this city, entitled

CLANDARE:

Or the Robber Clans of the Rocks.

Clandare, mysterious Chief of the Clans, Mr. Proctor
New double Hornpipe, by Messrs. Carpenter & Myers

To be followed by Selby's laughable farce of the

UNFINISHED GENTLEMAN.

Bill Downey	Mr. T. E. Garson.
Lord Wel Watch, in character	Mr. Rice.
Tucker Snore	Mr. J. Adams.

The whole to conclude with

THE LADY OF THE LAKE.

[illegible] Mr. [illegible]

PRICES OF STOCKS.

This week at the Stock and Exch. Board of Brokers

		price sold for	par
111 shares	United States Bank,	117½a118½	100
8 do.	Mechanics Bank,	49¾	50
135 do.	Girard Bank,	48¼ 48⅝	50
4 do.	Farm. & Mech. Bank,	59¼	50
21 do.	Kentucky Bank,	80½a83	
93 do.	Vicksburg Bank, Miss.	75½a79	
3 do.	Philadelphia Bank,	100	100
30 do.	Schuylkill Bank,	49	50
14 do.	Northern Bank, Ky.	69	
7 do.	Man. & Mechanics Bank,	50	50
5 do.	Wilmington & Susque. R. R.	44	50
175 do.	Del. & Hudson Canal Co.	73a74½	100
44 do.	Schuylkill Nav. Co.	163a165	
100 do.	Lehigh Coal & Nav. Co.	87	50
70 do.	Grand Gulf Bank,	90	100
15 do.	Mine Hill R. R.	75	
40 do.	Annuity,	112a113	
1 do.	Bost. & Illinois Land Co.	50	

COMMUNICATION.

THE WAY THEY DO THINGS IN WALES.

The Anniversary of the Anglesea Temperance Society, on Tuesday, —— 11th, 1837.

The anniversary of the "Temperance Society of Anglesea," was held at Llangefni. At 6 *o'clock in the morning*, a meeting was held FOR PRAYER. At nine the committee met. After praise and prayer the meeting was organized—the venerable John Elias being called to the chair, and the Rev. R. Parry chosen assistant Secretary to Mr. T. Williams. Various resolutions promotive of the prosperity and permanency of the society were passed, the members pledged to temperance in the various *branch* associations in the island were received. The aggregate amount was found to be 10,205—all strictly pledged—not only to total abstinence from all intoxicating liquors, but from every beverage that tends to the encouraging of tipping or licentiousness. At the close of this meeting, the committee and the clergymen of various denominations, retired together in unity and harmony, to partake of a plain but plentiful dinner provided for them in the Court House of the town.

About one o'clock, to the surprise of the inhabitants and others in the town, behold the neighbouring "Temperance Associations,"—like the hosts of the living God, are seen approaching from all directions—with a display of banners decorated with appropriate Temperance mottoes, and chanting the praises and the occasion of their meeting, till the hearts of the opponents sunk within them. When all had arrived they formed in regular order and paraded—headed by their officers and leaders, in an imposing and triumphant procession through the various streets and avenues of the town. While those opposed to their cause and measures were observed—some to weep and others to hide themselves in shame—the sons and daughters of temperance meanwhile employing themselves in praises of the day and of the occasion, till the Welkin rang with their music. The whole spectacle and the proceeding were of the most heart-cheering character ever witnessed in our country. About two o'clock, in beautiful order and harmony they assembled for business, and commenced by singing and prayer, after which the Rev. Mr. Griffith (Episcopalian) was called to the chair, when the report of the Society was read by the Rev. Mr. P. and various excellent addresses delivered by the Rev'ds D. G., J. E. and W. G., who also closed the meeting by prayer. They assembled again at 6 o'clock—commenced by singing and prayer, and the venerable John Elias was called to the chair—the addresses were continued, cogently and powerfully urging the reform of the intemperate, and encouraging and strengthening those who had joined the cause—by the Rev'ds W. C., H. G. and J. D.—the day and meeting were then closed by singing and prayer, the assembly dispersed for their respective homes, rejoicing in the acknowledgment that they had received the reward of Temperance in their own bosoms on that day. The inhabitants of the town manifested the noblest hospitality towards strangers. It is confidently expected that all the dwellers in the "Isle of Mona," will shortly become members of their one Society—to which I say AMEN.

I have translated the above short article from a Welsh monthly work, just published in New York, with the expectation that it may furnish some new feature or hint for Temperance meetings and Societies here—the idea of holding public anniversary meetings, and for a number of the *branches* or societies assembling together and carrying the war into the enemy's camp, by open and triumphant procession, seems to me new and might be put in practice here with advantage. This course is in fact an actual besiegement of the intemperance cause, and the *friends* of Temperance are not mere "hole and corner" men, they come out by this means in open day, showing on whose side they rank. I will only say further that the Welsh are remarkable for doing nothing by halves—and again, I believe when I left the country at the close of 1821, no Temperance Society existed in Anglesea—or I had never heard of it. Further, from a census of the county furnished in 1834, the island did not contain quite 40,000 inhabitants—so that the fourth part of the population at least are now temperate, and total abstinence men—a great change in five years—and that in a country and *county* where the men are employed in the most laborious occupations—the country is full of mines (of copper) the digging and smelting of which is the principal business of the inhabitants.

ALMANAC.

MARCH, 1838.	SUN RISES.	SUN SETS.	HIGH WATER	MOON'S PHASES.	
10 SATURDAY,	6 14	5 46	1 39		D. H. M.
11 SUNDAY,	6 12	5 48	2 20		
12 MONDAY,	6 11	5 49	2 58		
13 TUESDAY,	6 10	5 50	3 38		
14 WEDNESDAY,	6 8	5 52	4 19	First 3	1 33
15 THURSDAY,	6 7	5 53	5 2	Full 11	3 38
17 FRIDAY,	6 6	5 54	5 47	Last 19	1 30
18 SATURDAY,	6 4	5 56	6 37	New 25	4 43

A series of meetings for the spread of the Gospel of Christ will be held in the Chapel situated on 9th st. below Catherine, on the evenings of the next week, to close after the services of Friday evening, 16th inst. The friends of the cause of religion, are invited to assist in holding up the Banner of the Cross that sinners may look upon it and believe, may be built up in the doctrines of Christ. Ministering brethren are invited to attend.

Northern Lyceum.—A Stated Meeting of the Northern Lyceum will be held this evening, at 7½ o'clock, at the Temperance Hall.

Dr. James Bryan will lecture on Physiology.

The following question will be discussed, viz: "Is that law just which allows a man to dispose of his property by will?" Several reports and essays will be presented.

J. L. PIERCE, Sec'ry.

MARRIAGES.

On Thursday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. John Coleman, Mr. WESLEY ANDERSON, to Miss LYDIA M. JONES, both of this city.

On the 1st inst. by the Rev. Dr. Bromwell, Mr. CHARLES MANLEY, to Miss SARAH R. WARRINGTON, all of West Philadelphia.

On Thursday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. James May, Mr. GEORGE HOWELL, to Miss MARY R. THOMPSON, both of this city.

In Church, on the evening of the 28th ultimo, by elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. ABRAHAM G. ENGLISH, to Miss CAROLINE LARUE, both of Bucks county.

Also, at the same time, by elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. JOSEPH CARLETON PORTER, to Miss CATHERINE BURKLOE PLUMMER, all of Philadelphia.

On the 1st inst. by elder Frederick Plummer, Mr. WILLIAM G. VERNON, to Miss JULIANN TAYLOR, both of Delaware county.

On Thursday evening, 1st inst. by the Rev. Mr. Dorsey, Mr. WASHINGTON GRUBB of Baltimore, to Miss AMANDA HINKLE, of Phila.

On Sunday evening, 4th inst. by the Rev. G. M. Wast, Mr. ERASTUS UNDERWOOD, of Concord, N. H. to Mrs. SARAH D. MARTIN, of this city.

At Point Pleasant, Shrewsbury, N. J. on the 15th ultimo, by the Rev. Mr. Finch, HENRY ELDERD, of New York, to SARAH D. daughter of Thomas Sherman, of the former place.

At Richmond, on Wednesday evening, 28th ult. by the Rev. A. H. Cohen, Mr. ISAAC SOLOMON, of Richmond, to Miss HENRIETTA EYTINGE, formerly of Germany and late of Philadelphia.

DEATHS.

On the 4th inst. after a short but severe illness, Mrs. SUSAN, wife of Peter Baker, in the 33d year of her age.

On Monday morning, 5th inst. after a few days illness, DIANA CHRYSTALL, of London, in the 85th year of her age.

On Sunday, the 4th inst. ELIZABETH MARY, infant daughter of Charles and Susan Davis.

On the 27th ultimo, Mr. JOHN EISENRING, in the 43d year of his age.

On Saturday morning, 3d instant, Capt. JAMES MOORE.

On Saturday morning, 3d instant, in the 43d year of her age, Mrs. ELIZABETH, wife of Samuel Allen.

On Sunday morning, the 4th inst. after a lingering illness, which she bore with christian resignation, Mrs. MARY ANN, wife of William Budd Watkinson.

On the evening of the 3d inst. THOMAS BACON, in the 19th year of his age.

On the morning of the 5th inst. WILHELMINA, infant daughter of Hugh and Sophia Wood.

On Wednesday evening, 21st ult. at his residence, in Chester county, Pa. of pulmonary disease, WILLIAM RIDDELL, of Newtonstewart, Ireland, in the 51st year of his age.

On the 2d instant, after a lingering illness, SARAH GORSUCH.

On board ship Morrison, on her passage from Singapore to Batavia, in October last, Capt. DAVID INGERSOLL, the master of that ship.

At Camden, N. J. on Monday morning, the 5th March, SARAH B. PETERSON, wife of John W. Peterson.

On the 25th January, near Churchtown, Lancaster city, after a severe illness of five weeks, from Hooping cough, followed by Pneumonia and convulsions, MARY ADELAIDE, youngest daughter of Dr. Morris M. and Mary A. Ancona, aged 7 years, 5 months and 21 days.

On the 23d ult. at the residence of John Cody, Esq. Harrison, Indiana, of bilious fever, Col. SIMPSON TORBERT, from New Hope, Pennsylvania, resident Engineer of the White Water Canal. He left a wife and a young child to deplore his early departure from this world of trouble.

At the city of Mexico, on Sunday, 21st January 1838, HENRICH DOERNTEN, Miner, born in Clausthal, in Hanover.

In the city of Newark, N. J. on the 1st inst. of dropsy, Mrs SARAH ANN HADDOK, aged 63 years, late of Philadelphia. She was a member of the Society of Friends.

In Boston, on Wednesday morning, 28th ult. of consumption, contracted while a novice in the Charlestown Nunnery, Miss REBECCA THERESA REED, aged 26. The Sacrament of the Church of which she was a member, was administered to her by the worthy Pastor, when her last hour was expected, and she then attested the truth of her Narrative.

There were 91 deaths in Philadelphia during the past week, 36 of which were adults, and 55 children. 9 people of color included in the amount.

——OBITUARY.——

Departed this life, on Friday, 26th of January, the Rev. THOMAS JEFFERSON KITTS, pastor of the Second Baptist Church, Philadelphia, in the 49th year of his age, after a long and painful illness, which he bore with uncommon patience and christian fortitude.

In the decease of this truly amiable and highly respectable minister of Christ, the Baptist Church has sustained a deep and painful loss, peculiarly so in the present and mysterious bereavement of several of its congregations in this city.—By the death of this valued and beloved servant of God, another Church is added to the four who are at this time without a stated Minister.

Seldom have we been called upon to pay our last tribute of respect to departed worth, on an occasion so deeply interesting, as this from which we have just returned. Our bosoms yet labour with emotion too indefinable for language to portray;—still we seem to hang over the mild day,—that day that was so lately animated by a warm and generous heart and where death in his last assault has only left the lovely impress of resignation, and the heavenly calm of conquering virtue. For the warrior of the cross conquered as he fell,—defending himself by his shield he contested every inch of ground, with his potent foes;—now warding off the darts of the wicked one, again, by drawing close and closer his unpierced helmet, and finally having attained that last desirable point of christian experience, where heaven unveils the raptures of the "*world to come*," his happy spirit was cheered by the songs of angels in its upward course to life and everlasting rest.

Thus fell, thus conquered in the blood of the Lamb, another minister of God's altar. We here beheld men of a higher order of intellect, of more exalted genius,—but few have we seen that possessed that saint-like humility that ever shone upon this afflicted, this pious, this truly devoted man of God.

Long have I known and prized the subject of this memoir. Our friendship commenced at our first acquaintance, and continued to increase to the last. Open, affable, kind, obliging;—ever ready to welcome the unfortunate to his friendly roof—ever willing to share in the sympathies and sorrows of the children of distress: he seemed

"More bent to raise the wretched than to rise."

To the widow, truly, the minister of consolation,—to the virtuous, ever a companion worthy of their best hours;—to the wandering and those straying from the paths of peace, a spiritual counsellor and sound instructor.—In recommending the Saviour to perishing sinners and exalting his passion and sufferings, appeared to be the very current in which his soul delighted to flow.—On such occasions his animated face seemed lighted up with the fires of immortality,—and many a throbbing bosom would testify that his ministry was with "*power and the Holy Ghost.*"

His discourses were delivered with the utmost plainness;—no laboured effort to dazzle the imagination with figures (although they might amuse, but too often draw the mind from the vital object, which should be the preachers only aim,) in order to captivate his auditors with the froth of pulpit harangue, ever directed his course. No! deep, sound, practical and fervently he worked his way into the hearts of his auditors, and long and indelible will these labours remain there engraved upon the living tablets of faithful memory. Many seals to his ministry have proved him to be a *workman* indeed, "*rightly directing the word of truth.*"

Mr. Kitts was one of those spirits that deemed it not proper to mingle in the great and bustling enterprises of the day; he was not formed to cope with the tempests of public life; the hurry and tumult of popular assemblies and thronging multitudes ill-suited his peaceful and tranquil mind, and even among his own brethren in the ministry, he appeared loth to take that stand to which his station and merits entitled him.

In the pulpit, at the altar, in the circle of social prayer and christian communion, *there* was the place he cheered, warmed and delighted, and those who knew him *most* loved him *best*. No dark suspicions clouded his brow. Open and kind, he was such an one as you might make a friend and confident of. As a husband, tender, affectionate and kind;—as a parent, affectionate, indulgent, and provident;—as a man, such was he when nature made him, she stood him forth and bade you look upon his brow and behold, nor blush to think *yourself* a man. If he had no foibles he would not have been man, if he had them I have forgotten them all in his virtues.

But why do I delay? My pen almost ceases to perform its wonted office; it has to announce to the church, to the world that, the Rev. Thomas J. Kitts is no more! He has paid that great debt we all must pay! alas! how soon, and many we fear, unprepared;—but what did I say, *no more?* When I said that, I meant he was no more in the pulpit to warn sinners, and to comfort our ZION,—no more at the altar to administer the *sacred symbols* of the REDEEMER's passion,—no more in the sweet domestic circle of connubial bliss, in the bosom of his peaceful family. But to say that vital spirit that animated the body of our beloved brother, is extinct forever! that the soul of Thomas J. Kitts is not now in being, in light and life! I would sooner believe that the last glorious sun that I saw set behind the Western hills, would never rise again! No, what is matter without mind? An anomaly in existence, having no relation to truth,—yes, the immortal MIND shall exist forever, it shall float on in the *current of* BEING, nor shall the waves of eternity bury it in the abyss of creation;—it shall know no bounds in the acquisition of celestial bliss but the limits of CREATION, no delay but the expiration of *eternity!*

"I'll praise my maker while I've breath,
And when my voice is lost in death,
Praise shall exalt my noblest powers,
While life, and thought, and being lasts,
Or immortality endures."

A few days before his death, he was greatly comforted by being enabled to read, and practically comment on the first five verses of St. Paul's, V. Chap. 2d, Cor. For we know, that if our earthly house, &c., his whole spirit was absorbed in his subject, and as he was lying on the wearied pillow, he seemed to recline on the bosom of the precious REDEEMER, finally breaking out in that beautiful hymn of

"*Jerusalem my happy home.*"

His soul enjoyed the raptures of the world to come! then with a serene and happy countenance he bade them all farewell, and left this vale of tears without a sigh of regret.

WM. MANN.

Oratorio of David.

Philadelphia Sacred Music Society.

THE Second Concert of the season will be given on THURSDAY EVENING, March 15th, 1838, at the *MUSICAL FUND HALL*, in Locust above Eighth st.

The Managers would respectfully state, that in getting up this splendid Oratorio they have spared neither pains nor expense. A vast number of Amateurs and Professors have kindly volunteered their services.

The performance will consist of the splendid Oratorio of David, *entire*, by C. S. Neukomm.

Part First.

PERSONAGES.

David,	Michal, Daughter of Saul.
Saul,	Sister of David.
Jonathan,	Messenger.
Goliah,	Shepherds, Warriors, Levites.
High Priest,	Male and Female attendants.

Introduction—A Desert near Bethlehem. David, his Sisters, Shepherds.
Recitative—David. Dear Partners.
Choral Hymn (four choirs)—O Lord thy guardian care.
Air—David. My flock, my friends, farewell.
Recitative—Sister of David. 'Tis well, my brother.
Air—Return O David.
The Valley of Elah. The camps of the Israelites and the Philistines.
Chorus of Israelites—Behold the Giant.
Recitative—Goliah. Ye Men of Israel.
Recitative—David. Who is this Philistine?
Recitative—Goliah. I cannot war with boys.
Duett—Goliah and David. Come unto me.
Introduction and Chorus—He falls.
Recitative and Air—Daughters of Saul. Our fears are o'er.
Entry of the Army of the Israelites into Gibeah.
Triumphal March and Grand Chorus—Daughters of Israel.
Quartet, Canon—Who can proclaim.
Grand Chorus (Fugue)—Thou art a God of wonders.

Part Second.

The Palace of Saul. Introduction.
Recitative and Air—Saul. Come gentle sleep.
Recitative—Jonathan. I will lay me down.
Recitative—Saul. Who talks of Peace?
Air—David. When forest on a Monarch's brow.
Recitative—Saul. I'll hear no more.
Chorus—Haste thee away.
Hail in the Palace.
Terzetto—Daughter of Saul, Jonathan and David—Dearer to me.
Camp near Mount Gilboa.
Recitative—Saul. Wretch that I am.
Duett—Saul and Jonathan. Lo where they come.
Battle Symphony.
Recitative—Messenger. Oh, how shall I proclaim.
Chorus—O Israel mourn. Hosanna.
Recitative—High Priest. Saul and his Cruel.
Grand Chorus of People, Coronation Anthem—Hail to thee, David.
Air—David. Glory to God.
Grand Chorus—Hail to thee, David.
Celestial Chorus—Blessed be he.
Grand Chorus Final—Blessed be he that cometh.

The performance will commence precisely at half past 7 o'clock.

JAMES R. DICKSON,
Secretary Board of Managers.

A committee will attend at the Hall for the distribution of members and ladies tickets on Wednesday evening from 6 to 8 o'clock, and on the day of performance from 3 to 5 o'clock in the afternoon.

A limited number of tickets for sale—price $1—at the following places.

Osbourn's Music Saloon, No. 30 south 4th st.
Miller & Son's Music Store, No. 35 north 4th st. and of the committee as above. mar 10—1t

LARGE MORUS MULTICAULIS TREES

FOR SALE.

A FEW Morus Multicaulis Trees of the largest size, and probably the best ever grown in the United States, for sale by the subscriber. If they do not excite the admiration of all who see them, I am much mistaken. The wood is perfectly mature, even to the top bud. It has been clearly shown that the species is as tenacious of life as any other species of the Mulberry. Those who would avail themselves of the opportunity of procuring them, will please apply immediately, as the number is limited. Address post paid the subscriber, Parkesburg Post Office, Chester co. Pa.

mar 10—3t JASON M. MAHAN

A Card.

THE Co-partnership heretofore existing between J. Gilliams & H. S. Burr, Dentists, was dissolved on the 17th inst. J. Gilliams has associated with him in the Dentistry business, William H. Burr—a young man brought up to the office and will continue the business in all its branches, at the old stand, No. 65 Arch street, where they hope by strict attention and moderate charges, to obtain a portion of public patronage.

feb 24—3m

ATKINSON'S CASKET.

JUST PUBLISHED.

The March Number of this popular periodical, with the following

Embellishments:

Portrait of Charles Wilson Peale, a splendid engraving—Constantina—Music—"True Love can ne'er Forget."

CONTENTS

Biographical Sketch of Charles W. Peale—[illegible]; The Royal Marriage; A Scene from Papal Rome; Woman, Voice and Beranger; Temperature of the Earth; Without Rival; On the Vastness of the Universe; Geological Survey of Pennsylvania; Sketch of L. E. L.; Mirrors; [illegible]; The Happy Mirror; Constantina; [illegible]; Can You Keep a Secret; Extraordinary Sagacity of Rats; [illegible]; Improvement of the Female Sex; Grotesque; Beauty Glory Grecian Beauty; Fontenelle; Candles; [illegible]; The Spirit of Seventy-Six; Spring in the [illegible]; The Incomparable Russian; Intrepidity; Frederick the Great.

POETRY.

Valentine to * * * *; The Human Heart; A Child's Evening Prayer; Lines by Mary Clavers; The Song of the Water drinker; Address to Scottish Whiskey; The last Apostrophe of Napoleon Bonaparte; True Love can ne'er Forget—set to Music.

☞ The terms of this popular publication are $2.50 per annum payable in advance, or $3 if not paid within the current year. Twelve numbers make a volume, containing about 600 closely printed pages, to which a title page and index are added at the end of the year. Considering the quality of the engravings, and the large amount of reading matter in the Casket, it is perhaps the cheapest publication of the kind in the United States.

A few copies of the Casket for 1828, '29 '30 '31, '32, '33, '34, '35 '36, and '37, containing an extensive variety of splendid engravings, remain on hand, which may be obtained on application at this office. Address (post paid,

mar 3 SAMUEL C. ATKINSON, Publisher,
26 Carter's Alley, Philada.

SPIRIT OF THE MAGAZINES & ANNUALS.

CONTENTS OF THE NUMBER FOR FEBRUARY.

LIFE in the East—Chiffonier of Paris—Post Hours—Bendheim and the Angel—The Impregnable Bachelor—What has become of her?—The backwoods of America—Samuel Wesley—Address to Scottish Whiskey, including English Gins—The night Attack—Andrew the Savoyard—Scenes in the Life of Napoleon—Codes of Manners and Etiquette—Caiate—Sailor's sick Child.

This work is published monthly at $3 a year. It consists of the best light reading in the Magazines and Annuals—and is a part of Littell's Museum of Foreign Literature. Published by

feb 10—tf E. LITTELL & Co.
No. 212 Chesnut Street.

J. A. Woodside, Jr.

ENGRAVER ON WOOD, No. 6 North street, between Fifth and Sixth, and Market and Arch streets Philadelphia. jan 13—tf

For Sale,

A convenient two story brick house, with back building, marble mantles, coal grates, folding doors, &c.; situate on the east side of Delaware Eighth street, No. 64, between Arch and Race. This property is in good condition, immediate possession can be had. Also, for sale or to rent, a large building, situate on the corner of Marshall street and the Penn Township Rail-road, upwards of 80 feet on the rail-road, with a good dry cellar; there could be a steam engine placed in the cellar as there is a good outlet for the waste water.

Inquire at north Eighth st. first house below Coates.

mar 3—3t*

Glassblowers' Meeting.

A Meeting of Glassblowers was held at the house of John Robins innkeeper, in the township of Galloway, county of Atlantic, N. J. on the 3d of February, 1838, for the purpose of expressing their opinions in relation to the Wages for Blowing and Flattening Windowglass for the ensuing year or blast, which will commence on or about the twenty-fifth day of August next, or within a month of that time, (before or after.)

Mr. James McCoy was called to the Chair, and Mr. Isaac L. Lowe, was appointed Secretary, when the object of the meeting was made known by the Chairman, as follows:

That the wages we have been working for during the last four years, are unequal and unfair on the part of the Glassblowers—which have been and now are for different prices, according to quality and size, &c., all of which is well known to this meeting—and the usual time having arrived for engaging for the next blast, we conceive it to be our duty to state some prices which we consider more consistent with a just and equal compensation for our labor.

On motion, *Resolved*, That we consider a just and fair compensation for Blowing and Flattening Windowglass, to be *one dollar and fifty cents* per hundred feet (all sorts)—that is, for all sizes and all qualities; and that a less price ought not to be received by any Blower—and that we will use all legal and honest means to obtain such compensation.

Resolved, That we think it expedient and necessary, to appoint Committees for the purpose of waiting upon the Proprietors of the different Glass Factories where we are at present engaged, and give them a copy of our proceedings.

Resolved, That Charles Fautz and Frazer Westcott, be a committee to wait upon the proprietor at Waterford Glassworks; that John Harger and Frederick Eberhart, be a committee to wait upon the proprietor of Winslow Glassworks; that John Carroll and William Currie, be a committee to wait upon the proprietor at Jackson Glassworks; and that John Hartman and Isaac L. Lowe, be a committee to wait upon the proprietors of Estell's Glassworks.

Resolved, That each and every Blower engaging to work the ensuing year, shall be bound in an article with his employer—and that each Blower thus engaging shall make known such engagement from under his employer's hand, either to his fellow-workmen or the committee.

Resolved, That if no declaration is made as above stated, it shall be understood that such Blower does not receive what we consider an equal and fair compensation for his labor.

Resolved, That the proceedings of this meeting be published in the two newspapers at Woodbury, the "Village Herald" and the "Constitution."

JAMES McCOY, Chairman.
Isaac L. Lowe, Secretary. feb 24—3t*

Morus Multicaulis Seed.

FOR sale at the office of the Saturday Evening Post, a small quantity of WARRANTED GENUINE CHINESE MULBERRY SEED, just imported from China. It is put up in papers at $1 and $2, some thousands of seeds in each paper.

Also, WHITE ITALIAN MULBERRY SEED (fresh) in ounce papers, $1 per oz. dec 2—tf

Morus Multicaulis,

OR Chinese and Italian Mulberry Trees, and cuttings by the hundred or thousand, for sale by

OWEN WILLIAMS,
Black Horse, Chester county, Penn.

A very liberal discount will be given on cash payments. jan 13—tf

Important to Females.

DR. WM. EVANS'S CAMOMILE PILLS have proved to be the most useful medicine now before the public, in eradicating all the diseases connected with the female sex. One of the most dangerous epochs to females is at the change of life, and it is then that they require a medicine, which will so invigorate their mind, and strengthen their constitutions as may enable them to withstand the shock. Ladies who are in a delicate state, are often troubled with sickness, such as vomiting, heart burn, head-ache, tooth ache, hysterics, and other troublesome symptoms, from which they will find themselves relieved, by taking Dr. Evan's Camomile Pills, which remove disorders in the head, invigorate the mind, strengthen the body, improve the memory and enliven the imagination. Remembering always to keep the bowels open with Evan's Family Aperient Anti-bilious Pills.

Dr. Evans' Office for the sale of his excellent medicines, is at No. 19 north Eighth street, Philadelphia a few doors above Market. feb 10—4tif

Mulberry Trees for Sale.

10,000 Morus Multicaulis, or Chinese Mulberry trees.
20,000 do. do. Seedlings.
30,000 do. do. Cuttings.
25,000 Morus Alba, or White Italian Mulberry trees.

Better trees and cuttings cannot be had in this country, nor on more reasonable terms, they will be forwarded according to order, to any part of the United States.—Directions for their cultivation, &c. will accompany each package of trees, and cuttings.

Address the subscriber, Parkesburg Post Office, Chester County, Pennsylvania.

feb 3—9t JASON M. MAHAN

Fresh Seeds.

ORDERS for Garden Seeds, will be promptly and carefully packed in assortments to suit Western or Southern Merchants. The stock on hand is large and of the present years' growth, it consists of the Seeds of all the best kinds of Vegetables in general use, as well as others recently introduced.

MULBERRY SEED.—True Italian White Mulberry Seed.

GRASS SEED.—Clover, Timothy, Orchard, Herd, and other grass seeds. Also, an assortment of Bird Seeds.

GEORGE M. COATES,
aug 26 '37—1y* No. 49 Market st. below 2d st.

For Sale.

TWO very handsome dogs, one of which is of the true New Foundland breed, whose sire weighed about ninety one pounds; the other is a valuable Spanish poodle, and both are in every respect worthy the attention of persons who wish to possess such useful animals. The evidence of their breed will immediately be perceived by those, who make an examination. The docility and kindness of this species of dog are well known and requires no description. Apply to the subscriber, in the Callowhill street Market, south east corner of Seventh and Callowhill street. JOHN FARTHING

feb 24—

Baker's Intelligence Office.

Established in May, 1811—the S. E. corner of Chesnut and (entrance in) Third street—up stairs.

PROCURES Houses and Farms, Boarders, Partners, Clerks, Overseers, Journeymen, Apprentices, Farmers, Gardners, Coachmen, Waiters, Stage Drivers, Bar-keepers, Grooms, Hostlers, Porters, Housekeepers, Wet Nurses, Seamstresses, Chamber and Child's Maids, Men and Women Cooks, Travelling Men and Women, Dairy Maids, Bound Children, and Bought Servants.

A House Keeper wants a situation.
A Wet Nurse wants a situation.
Wanted, a Child to wet nurse.
COAL, of the first quality, FOR SALE.
Wanted, a Scotch Shepherd. feb 24—tf

Silver Plate, Spoon and Fork

MANUFACTORY,

South-West corner of Fifth and Cherry streets.

THE Subscribers have constantly on hand a handsome assortment of SILVER Plate, Spoons, Forks, and every article belonging to the silversmith business of manufactured to order in the neatest and best manner or to match any pattern given, at the lowest manufacturing prices.

Persons who wish to purchase, are requested to call at their manufactory, where they will find work not surpassed in the city for neatness, taste and elegance of finish.

☞ A supply of the best Sheffield and Birmingham Plated Ware, of their own importing, kept constantly on hand and made expressly to their order.

april 24—tf R. & W. WILSON

THE OLIO

Variety's the Spice of Life, That gives it all its flavour.

AN IRISH BLUNDER, WITHOUT A BULL.

Colonel Patrick O'Blarney, as honest a rogue
As ever took snuff or rapp per cent. per plague,
Having got a French snuff-box, of *paper machee*,
Which to open required much pains, do you see,
Always kept a hem! superfine in hand in his pocket,
And call'd it his key, by the which to unlock it,
As, by tugging and wedging it under the lid,
He came at his tatur, that was under it hid;
But one day, when he wanted a pinch for a friend,
He search'd for his tatur, but all to no end;
Till at last 'twas the pocket and lining he found it;
When in rage he cry'd—" Arrah, the devil confound it!

If regrage you don't serve me the rame trick again,
Nor to make me after thus beating in vain!
So opening the box by the help of the rame,
And look ng in case till he coodie was done,
He chuck'd in the c-se, and exclaim'd, with a shrug,
While taitr went the rat down—" So there you're snug!
And, my tide and seek friend, I beg leave to remind
ye,
That, the next time I want ye, I'll know where to find ye.'

DARNED SAVAGE.—An orator named Savage, at the conclusion of a discourse he had delivered against the prosperity of the female sex for long tuition, asked a friend what he thought of it.—"Think of it? Why I think you're *darned*, Savage!" was the witty reply.

The following anecdote is a good illustration of the absence of mind. A traveller, stopped in his way by a torrent, asked a villager, on the opposite bank, to show him a ford. "Go in the right! shouted the countryman. He takes the right, and is drowned. The other runs to the river.—"Oh! how unfortunate! I did not tell him to go to the right, but you."

A courtier was praising an old lady for her beauty. "Beauty, said the ancient, 'is inconsistable with age.' "Parsons me, replied the flatterer; "we say beautiful as an angel, and of all created things angels are the oldest.'

A wag of a fellow, by some unlucky accident, made a small rent in his pantaloons. His wife, lady discovering his linen upon the chair under him, and thinking it a napkin, attempted to dust it very unsuccessfully. The fellow tearing what was going on seized the collar of his shirt with both hands, exclaiming, "By Jolly, you must tear the collar off before you get it.

A female college with power to confer degrees, is in contemplation in Massachusetts. Sixty sixty young ladies are now receiving instruction in the institution. The whole land will soon be overspread with feminine doctors of laws.

The Supreme Court of Vermont granted a bill of divorce to Mr. Thomas and Mrs Rosalana Johnson on the 14th, upon complaint of "intolerable severity," and they were married again in three days afterwards.

Two sons of Hibernia being a-docking, Pat discovered a large bed of clacks close by the shore. After having his purse swelled for about five minutes, his companion asked him why he did nt fire? Pat replied—"By morels, I can't never get 'em at one, but there's another swims right between him and me.

A once hairy scuttle sat down to dinner, and a well combed calf's head was laid on the table. The lady, who was carving, asked her husband if he would a say of the brains, as she thought he wanted some. "No, my love, he replied, 'but I'll take some of the tongue, as I think you have too much.

A PUN IS ENOW.—"Well, Charley," said a gentleman this morning to his hard black, "how do you get along these hard times?" "Oh, well, massa, we *rub* and go.—*Transcript*.

The Boston Post tells the following. "How do you like Crabbes Tales" —said a love-sick swain to his Dulcinea, one evening, after finishing Tales of the Hall.—"Why, I can't say, answered, I never eats any *crab tails*, but am strongly fond of roasted frog *tails*."

A quick witted son of the Green Isle, on entering the village of Aberlady last season, observed a hearse and mourning coach of the aristocratic order, begging. He immediately marched straight to the mutse, and asked to see the minister. After a little hesitation, he was admitted him to the study. Pat immediately slapped my along side the minister, and whispered into his ear, "Your reverence will please give me something in private, and let nobody know of it transaction it. Pat's plan answered the purpose. The minister was amused at the humour of the fellow, and gave him a trifle. Pat returned to his companions asking down blessings on the minister and his wife and children—good luck to the whole of them.

A REAL ANECDOTE.—The following anecdote was sent to us some time since by a correspondent who vouches for its authenticity; it is to us old Joe Miller ramped up, but as it contains a *delle* occurrence

In the county of M——, (Ga.) during November of 1837, Deacon——, who was excessively fond of the chase, attending a meeting, taking a blessing here which he brings all to the of the Church. The Rev. Mr. J——, in the progress of his discourse, becoming animated, exclaimed, "For ought you know, the Archangel's trumpet may be now over your heads!" The aforesaid, awaken'ed dead, and some to judgment." The Deacon, who had taken an active part in the interest, anxiously interrupted the Reverend gentleman, and earnestly replied, "Brother J. but and Gabriel's trumpet hanging over my head, does it's my blowing horn. what I call no Trust and Trump with when I go to kitch a fox."—*Boston Commercial Gazette*.

A SCENE IN THE OHIO LEGISLATURE.—A laughable scene was witnessed in the Hall of Representatives of that State, last Saturday. The House proceeded to elect an Associate Judge for the Court of Common Pleas of Jackson county, and the member from that county, contrary to his wish and much to his surprise, received a majority of the votes for that office. He was sworn in for the usual term, and when the votes were being counted, his eyes flashed fire, and he looked considerable things. When the votes were announced forty-one votes for him, he looked over with rage, and addressed the speaker with great vehemence as follows:—"Mr. Speaker, I am no stranger to this House. The Prince Lemonade, and counted eleven more for him. He rose again and said: "I said, sir, that there were forty-one scoundrels in this House. I have since ascertained that there are eleven more. No indignant was he that he resigned his seat.—*Cincinnati Advocate*.

A WEDDING RING.—Horses were scarce at the first settlement in this country. It is not recorded that they were introduced into Plymouth Colony under about twenty years after the landing of the Pilgrims, but the young folks would have their rules, notwithstanding. One Miss Abbey was married—and John Alden was a great man in his day, a wonderful magistrate he said a counsellor, and a comely man withal, and great favorite with the ladies, insomuch that he made nothing at all of 'courting out, the retorted Capt. Standish, who cut many like locks like wildfire, when John Alden was married, there were great carrying on about Capt. Coil, where he wooed and won the Colonel's niece Standish. Miss Priscilla Mullens the great belle of the Cape and Colony. He was determined to do the thing up stylish, as became a gentleman, so he got it from his bulls nose, mounted and back with a power of broadcloth, mounted and rode to the wedding. Miss Priscilla might not be proud of such a husband, and to prove herself worthy of him, she resolutely mounted the bull at the wedding home, and ambled along without fear, while her gallant spouse led him by the nose, and then introduced to the ladies of his relations. The gentlemen who led, and the lady who rode, were the ancestor of some of the best families in the country—including members of Congress, Heads of Colleges, and two Presidents of the United States.—*Easter Star*.

Franklin was very intimate with Baily, their acquaintance had begun in a very singular manner. Bailey had a country house at Chaillot; it was there he retired to work at his ease. Chance led the latter into philosophy to the same spot. Baily, hearing of his arrival, hastened to pay him a visit, and was received in a most cordial manner. Franklin, who already knew him by reputation.—"Good morning, Mr. Franklin, how do you do?"—"Very well, sir." After these words were exchanged, Baily sat by the side of Franklin, and, for fear of embarrassment, waited till he first should begin the conversation. Franklin, naturally taciturn, and more taciturn in his quality of Ambassador, did not prefer a single word, After a silence of some length, Baily, to encourage a beginning, offered Franklin a pinch of snuff. This dumb interview lasted above an hour. At length Baily rose, Franklin accompanied him to the door, and gave him a hearty shake of the hand, with the words "Very well, two great men.

BEAU NASH.—The celebrated Beau Nash, who was long Master of the ceremonies and the courtesy "King of Bath," was a sleeping partner in one of the most thriving of the Bath Gambling-houses. Connected with his transactions in this line we give the following curious anecdotes, which will show, that whatever were the defects in bad thus sufficiently populated the young nobleman for his infatuation. Nash read him a lecture on the flagrant impropriety so attempting to make money by gambling, when poverty cannot be pleaded in mitigation of such conduct; after which he returned him all his winnings, merely exacting from him a promise that he would never play again! Not less generously did he behave to an Oxford student, who had come to spend the long vacation at Bath. This youth borrowed, who also affected to be a gamester, was lucky enough to win a large sum of money from our beau, and after the game was ended, was called by him to his chamber.—"Pertain, Nash, you think I have asked you for the purpose of securing my revenge; but I can assure you that I am of too noble a temper in requiring your company is to see you on your guard, and to entreat you to be warned by my experience, and to forbear to play as you would the Devil. This w strang advice to come from a dice-box; but I was but a youth and inexperience, and am convinced that you do not suspect from you are, you will be infallibly ruined." Nash was right. A few nights afterwards, having lost his entire fortune at the gaming table, the young man blew his brains out!—*Bentley's Miscellany*.

At the surrender of the British forces under the command of Earl Cornwallis, at York town, Oct. 19, 1781, the ceremony of the presentation of the sword of the conquered to the victor by the British army to the immortal Washington was to be accompanied by the simultaneous ceremony of striking the royal flag, and the elevation of the American flag. The American soldiers, whose duty it was to raise the Columbian flag, found it utterly impracticable, in consequence of the flag-staff having been pressed by some of the British soldiers, who were determined to place as many difficulties in the way as possible.

An American Sergeant—resolved to succeed —climbed his lofty mark with the agility of a boy, and, with indomitable perseverance, triumphed over every obstacle. Amid the deafening shouts of thousands, saw his country's flag wave over the field of victory. Lieut. Allen, Lieutenant D'Estay, of Captain John Irwin's company of artillery, and the Sergeant himself, jumped upon the ramparts, and in the enthusiasm produced by the glorious spectacle, sang with tremendous energy the last stanzas of the song. The "barrahs—the "stollone, D'Estay—and the gratulations of his brother officers—the cheers